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the same careful study in the arrangement of its parts as is required by the essay.

Part III consists of appendices, which furnish a great variety of themes for analysis and subjects for development that are valuable and suggestive. There is also a large number of exact references to the works of popular authors pointing out the best examples of good paragraphs. Pure diction and clear statement characterize the whole work, while numerous and happy illustrations for all its principles add greatly to its value.

E. W. Smith

Colgate Academy

*The Eighth Book of Vergil's Æneid.* Edited for the use of schools by JOHN TETLOW, D. Sc. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1893.

Mr. Tetlow's edition of the Eighth Book of the Æneid belongs to the same series as the edition of the Seventh Book, by Mr. Collar, which was noticed in Vol. I of the SCHOOL REVIEW, p. 503, and has the same general features as that work. The story of the first seven books of the Æneid is told in an introduction of seven pages. The text occupies 29 pages and the commentary 58 pages. Then follows 17 pages of word groups, and finally the vocabulary fills 85 pages more. Beneath the text are printed illustrative citations. These are taken for the most part from the range of the pupil's reading, but such as come from other sources are not difficult, and they are selected with great skill, so that they truly illustrate the text and are well calculated to lead the pupil into the habit of such comparative study.

Mr. Tetlow's work is seen at its best in the commentary. Although the notes are about twice the extent of the text, they are not of the sort that supersedes the labor of the pupil, but are stimulating and inspiring, and while they give much that is not to be found in any American school edition, they are not beyond the comprehension of pupils who read Vergil. It is worth noting in this connexion, that in verse 532, *ne vero, hospes, ne quaere profecto*, Mr. Tetlow takes *profecto* as the participle, understanding *Pallanti*, thus doing away with an old difficulty.

Twelve illustrations, taken from Rich, are inserted in the notes and there are two maps.

In his preface Mr. Tetlow remarks on the desirableness of including portions of the later books of the Æneid in the reading even of classes that are to translate not more than six books of the poems. The marked difference in character between the first six and the last six books makes necessary the reading of some portions of the latter, if one is to have an adequate appreciation of the poem as a whole. Moreover, the books which relate the conquest of the Italian races by Æneas have quite as important

a relation to the poet's purpose, as has the tale of Æneas's wanderings. And lastly there is the relief to the teacher which such a method affords, the relief from the monotony of a course from which no deviation is allowed.

Teachers of Vergil may well be thankful to Mr. Tetlow for supplying them with so satisfactory a help to such diversion. There are two editions. One is intended for ordinary class room use, the other for sight reading. The latter omits the vocabulary, but retains the classified word groups.

*F. H. Howard*

*Colgate Academy*

*Romance of the Insect World.* By L. N. BADENOCK. Macmillan & Co.: New York and London. 8 vo. 340 pages, with illustrations. \$1.25.

This little book deals with some of the more striking features of insect life that are of popular interest. It belongs to that class of books of which the works of Rennie, Wood, and Figuiet are well known examples. It is, however, a very useful addition to this series of books; as it includes many of the more recently published observations on the habits of insects, notably some of those of Wallace, Bates, Lubbock, Poulton, and of the American naturalists, McCook and Peckham. It contains chapters on the metamorphoses, food, and homes of insects, and a discussion of mimicry or protective resemblances of insects. It is not intended to aid at all in the classification of insects; but it is well fitted to inspire an interest in the study of the ways of these creatures, and contains much that will interest any lover of nature. The work has been well done. It is written in a clear, simple style, and is furnished with a good glossary. It is illustrated by fifty-five moderately good figures in the text, and is quite free from errors of fact. We will call attention to but one, and the author is not responsible for this. On pages 86 and 87 he describes at length the way in which a carpenter-bee makes a back door to her nest so that her eldest offspring can escape without waiting for the younger members of the brood to get out of the way. This supposed instance of remarkable foresight on the part of these bees is made much of in nearly all of the popular works on insects that have appeared during the last one hundred and fifty years; but it has very little foundation in fact. The writer of this notice after examining several hundred nests of various species of carpenter-bees and failing to find one with a back door as described, made a search of entomological literature to find the source of this statement. It was an interesting search and threw much light on the way some popular books are made. The desired source was found in the sixth volume of the *Memoires of Réaumur* pub-